very light, you may go beyond the breakers,

but in that event no skill is called for and no

HOLDING A WOMAN IN THE SURF.

feet are always planted on the bottom.

DON'T RUN.

head and shoulders well forward, brace your-

WING YOUR COMPANION HORIZONTALLY UNDER

THE BROKEN WAVE.

and getting the full benefit of the "under-tow."

swing your companion (who has also bent low

and thrown herself forward) horizontally under

the broken wave. If she has had much

Before dropping this branch of the subject I

will call attention briefly to another way of

carrying a woman through the surf. Let her

stand directly in front of and facing you.

Standing thus she springs and is pushed back-

ward through the wave sometimes as in the

Next to caution and life-lines surf dargers

are best provided against by a long rope with a

slip-noose at the end, either wound on a port-

able reel or coiled and placed at the lowest

HOW TO HOLD YOUR PARTNER (SECOND METHOD.

point of the beach. Then a rescuer, throwing

the noose around his waist, can make his way

by those on shore. In default of some such

contrivance the next best thing is for all the

ablebodied to form a chain of hands; for, let

me say, there is nothing more difficult even

for a strong swimmer and expert surfman than

bringing a drowning person in through or out

A MEMORABLE INCIDENT.

I recall an incident which happened some

years since at Bridgehampton, L. I., and which

illustrates the difficulty of which I speak. A

young clergyman had arrived only the day

before; he was unable to swim a stroke and his

first exploit was to wade out into the ocean,

entirely ignorant of the fact that the ditch was that day both abrupt and deep—or perhaps

even that there was such a thing as a ditch-

and that a single step would take him from a

LIFT HER WITH A VIM. depth of four feet and safety into one of six

and considerable danger. Whether he took

the step, or the "under-tow" took it for him.

is not material, but the bathing master and one other saw the trouble, dashed in and,

of a line of heavy breakers.

to a drowning man and both can be drawn in

together side by side.

former instance.

suggestions needed.

## BRINGING DEAD TO LIFE

The Wizard of the National Museum and His Wonderful Work.

LIFELIKE COUNTERFEITS.

A Modern Frankenstein and the Marrels He Creates-The Preparation of Carlosities for Exhibition - Expeditions After Strange Beasts and Fish.



neavings of the bosom were simply produced by an electric contrivance, while at intervals, through the same agency, the sleeping teauty was observed to start slightly as if from dreaming, the lips parting and the limbs contracting almost im-perceptibly. Inasmuch as the flesh tints were perfect the deception was singularly complete. But the illusion was rendered altogether aston-ishing by the fact that a pinch or two of what seemed to be flesh of the image made evident a soft and yielding quality counterfeiting life

It is the task of the wizard to supply counter feits of life of all sorts for Uncle Sam's great permanent show at Washington. The wonder-ful representations of individuals of various races shown in the museum, so life-like that one is startled at coming upon them, are his work. There is nothing he does not imitate. from a shell fish to a diamond, for exhibition purposes, and all so accurately that it is wellimpossible to distinguish the real from AN APPETIZING LUNCHEON.

He had a table spread yesterday afternoon in his laboratory not only with the commonplace articles of ordinary diet but also with exotic fruits and other luxuries such as are expensive to purchase at this season. For instance, there were Hamburg grapes, French artichokes, Mandarin oranges, Brussels sprouts and plums. An appetizing cold roast of underdone beef, with two or three slices out of it, was accompanied by some stalks of green-topped selery in a glass of water and a fresh loaf of bread with a pat of yellow butter. The Stan skinned without delay. The skins are poisoned reporter, being invited to partake of the feast, would have begun upon the bread and butter: but, upon making the attempt, he was amazed to find that they could not be eaten. What they were made of the wizard declined to explain, but at all events they were not real.

The fruits were counterfeit; so were the vegetables, the water in the glass and even the cold roast of underdone beef. Not a thing ou the table was real. Five Lynn Haven oysters and making two animals out of one, as it were. on the half shell at the newspaper man's Such was the method followed in the preparaplace looked as though they had opened and tempted the palate with their iniciness, but when he attempted to squeeze a quarter of a lemon over them both lemon and systers were discovered to be imitation. It was a regular Barmecide repast, and the wizard, far from apologizing for his guest's dis- iron serves for the tail; the leg bones are appointment, simply lay back in his chair, stroked his long white beard and laughed, en-joying the tribute to his art. A DUMMY MR. SMITH.

"Let me introduce you to my assistant, Mr. Smith," he said, indicating a middle-aged man seated at a table near the door, to whom the visitor had spoken on entering, though reapplied, with a subsequent solution of corrosive sublimate and alcohol to keep off the ceiving no reply.

s bird, did not look up in response to the introduction. This seemed surprising until close inspection showed that Mr. Smith was only a my in workman's costume, with a pair of spectacles on and other equipments calculated to make the deception as complete as possible. Positively it appeared as if nothing were real in this weird place; the notion even suggested itself that perhaps the wizard himself might be only a mechanical counterfeit. The whole floor of the laboratory was littered with molds of every conceivable size and shape. A great case, with a glass front, was filled with bottles and jars of mysterious chemicals, and all around the walls were hung with imitations of all manner of still-life objects so marvelously executed that it was hard to conceive that they were not real. In one corner was the Apache terror Geronimo, nearly finished for the museum, crouching in wait for an unsuspecting white man. His face was admirably done from a photograph, and his arms and legs were cast from real ones belonging to somebody else. The sleeping beauty had likewise been cast in sections from a real woman.

THE SECRET COMPOSITION

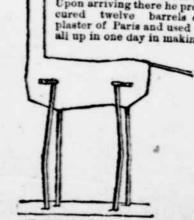
flesh and all substances requiring softness to be and he is in a fighting humor and has an idea further out and that you must push forward to like nature is a secret of my own," said the that a night in a cell would not agree with wizard. "You see that in this woman's arm it him, I don't know what we would do if the Wait until it reaches that point of its develophas all the yielding elasticity of flesh. Here is this coiled rattlesnake. I defy any one to tell call him to his senses and if that doesn't do chances of being thrown are greatly increased, the principle of th ing. A cast was first made from the original snake in the composition and the final oper- of the dose, and he is dazed and willing to come ation was the painting of it. I give the natural | along. tints to whatever I produce with oil colors. The same composition that is so flexible in the snake gives its softness to this peach and to these cherries. Here is a pineapple which no amount of examination will enable you to tell he may be armed. Your regular 'tough' would from a real one, I am sure. Its very sprouts at the top, you see, are green and flexible. As on the Island than submit to arrest quietly and for leaves, I have discovered a way of making get a fine of \$5. We keep a pretty sharp eye artificial leaves out of real ones so that they are nature themselves and will nevertheless like a dangerous customer, and generally man-last forever. Have a cigar?"

SOLD AGAIN. The wizard took what looked exactly like an Havana off a shelf in the same cup-body and is big enough to make a good target. board with the rattlesnake and offered it to In the next place a good blow on it is a won-THE STAR man, who, being already on his derful thing to quiet a man's angry passions, guard, respectfully declined. Whereupon the One of the best points about a man's skull is wizard struck a match, lighted the weed and that it is so hard. It takes an awfully fierce puffed it contentedly while he exhibited an egg lick to fracture it and a slight wound heals up cut in half without a shell that looked like real, in no time. There's no other place you can hit but wasn't; some Tokay grapes that had been a man to stun him easily unless you strike so out out of the composition with a knife, be- hard that you are likely to injure him sericause it was not possible to give them translucency otherwise, and an 1804 cent which was to accurate a counterfeit in metal of the original translucency otherwise. inal that any collector in search of that \$600 coin would be deceived. The wizard said that man's skull really is. They think that a blow it was a harmless counterfeit because he only kept it for a cariosity; but the secret service would doubtless grab it promptly did one of its officers get sight of it. J. W. Hindley is the fair calls it an 'outrage,' 'unprovoked brutality,' wizard's name, and he is certainly a wonderful

BEHIND THE SCENES.

The public at large never sees the most interesting part of the National Museum, which is found in the workshops behind the scenes. where the curiosities are made ready for exhibition. Only next door to the wizard's laboratory is the place where all the animals for the museum are stuffed and mounted. It is a queer his head with my stick. He had the thickest spot, the walls hung with plaster casts of all sorts of beasts and fishes, including a small whale and several kinds of porpoises, a gram-pus, portions of a moose, the head of a bear, two legs of a panther, the tail of a seal and two legs of a pantner, the tail of a seal and ever so many other such things, all of them intended to serve as models in the preparation "You've killed him,' said one, and half a "You've killed him,' said one, and half a of stuffed creatures. Not very many years ago few scientific men in the world had any definite notion as to what a whale looked like in nature. Many skeletons of the huge mammal really was afraid that I had given my man a

it happened on one fortuwhale 28 feet long was thrown up on the beach at



the molds. The latter were shipped the next morning to Washington, the skeleton of the whale following. It was then only a matter of detail to produce a cast of the beast in paper mache. At present this cast is to be seen sus-pended overhead in the museum, on one side the skeleton being shown and on the other the aspect of the whale as it was in life. Because it is not possible to skin fishes for stuffing casts are usually taken of them instead and after-ward painted as nearly like nature as may be. MAKING CASTS.

Papier mache is a more convenient substance to make casts of than plaster, especially for big fishes and such things, because it is lighter. Mr. Palmer employs in this sort of work the pulp into which the Treasury has all the wornout paper money reduced by machines. A thin layer of this money pulp is first spread with a trowel over a sheet of paper that has been covered with paste preliminarily. The sheet of paper, with the pulp-layer stuck to it, is then laid over the inside of the plaster mold, with the pulp next to the mold. Other sheets similarly were red and covered with pulp are put larly prepared and covered with pulp are put gaged in putting the on in the same way until the whole interior of finishing touches to a the mold section treated is covered. Finally beautiful woman, who sheets of plain paper are pasted three or more thick over the coating of paper and pulp thus prepared, and, when the whole has hardened, the section of cast has only to be separated table that one would from the mold and is found perfect. The not have guessed her sections put together make up the entire cast of the fish, alligator, or whatever the creature may be; and the reproduction, after being painted, looks like the living animal itself. All fishes brought to the museum for such preservation in copy are taken first of all to Mr. Schindler, who makes sketches of them in reproduce the tints and markings accurately upon the casts. WHERE THE SUPPLIES COME FROM.

Supplies of land animals for the National Museum are contributed by private individuals from all parts of the world. Many of them are got by exchange with other museums; others are obtained through consuls abroad strange they see to send home to Uncle Sam: others still are secured by government expeditions sent out from various departments, while yet others are killed and brought home by agents expressly dispatched for the purposes. The Smithsonian has agents at present in Alaska getting specimens of walrus, sea elephants and sea lions, while other agents of the institution are trying to get hold of a few gorillas and other rare beasts in the interior of Africa. There are very few gorilias left now, and, inasmuch as the small region in phenomenon not infrequently observed. I west Africa inhabitated by these fierce monsters is being settled pretty rapidly, they are likely to become extinct very soon. African expedition has taken six barrels of alcohol with it for the preservation of speci-

MOUNTING SPECIMENS. Small creatures are most readily kept in that manner, their preparation on the spot requiring with arsenic and wrapped up with the skulls and leg bones, after thorough drying, for transportation to Washington to be stuffed and mounted here. In the case of a very rare animal it is usually desired to secure both the stuffed corpus and the skeleton. This is accomplished quite ingeniously by making casts of the skull and leg bones in plaster to use in the stuffing, thus leaving the skeleton intact

tion of Barnum's elephant "Jumbo." In mounting the stuffed beast of size a thick plank is cut the shape of the outline of the body as it is to be, the plank is mounted on four iron uprights, the skull is attached to the plank at one end by an iron, while another fastened in position and then the mannikin thus erected is wound and wound with excelsior and grocers' twine until it has pretty much the form of the beast. Next the whole is spread over with a mixture of clay and tow. which is readily modeled into any shape desired; the skin is fitted on, sewn and combed perhaps ten feet, perhaps ten yards. The out, a thorough washing of soap and water is ive sublimate and alcohol to keep off the moths; the glass eyes, made by wholesale i New York city, are fitted in, and the animal, with a few final touches, is ready for the museum. The irons that keep its legs in shape are fastened tightly by nuts at the hoofs to the floor or platform on which the beast stands and it stands immovable, in an attitude imitative of nature, affording an object lesson in nat-ural history to the observer. Many of the groups of animals in the museum are works of art in the highest sense. Take the fight among chimpanzees, for example; it is really a most gruesome thing to look upon.

## RAPPING PRISONERS' HEADS. A New York Policeman Who Defends the Use of the Club.

From the New York Tribune. "Do you know that a man's skull is a great "Do you know that a man's skull is a great line of breakers, spend their time swimming convenience to us policemen?" and the blue-out beyond. Well, then, take your place just coated officer twirled his short club with that where the seas comb. This point will vary rapidity and dexterity which cause such won- somewhat with the height of the waves, but derment to visitors from the country. "It seems as if it was made especially to be ticular breaker look to be heavier than "The composition with which I make human clubbed. When we want to lock a man up the preceding, remember that it will strike a few more, gradually increasing the violence and, with the white crest just curving over you,

"It isn't always such a simple matter as that, however, as many a policeman has learned The prisoner may strike out with his fist and bring a spell of drowsiness on the officer, or on a prisoner, though, and especially if he looks

"There's where a policeman appreciates the many fine qualities of his prisoner's skull. In

"Most people don't understand how tough a which draws blood is sure to result fatally, and every time a policeman is compelled to use and so on. Why, I recoilect once how a big fellow who had been drinking pretty heavily came near getting me into trouble. He was disorderly in the street and I started to take him to the station house. He was sullen.

"You've got to haul me if you want me,' he said, and braced his 180 pounds of flesh for a struggle. I gave him a pull and he let me have one in the eye with his fist, flooring me. skuil I ever had the pleasure of rapping and it took half a dozen sound blows to overcome him.
When I did get through with him he was bleeding like a slaughtered hog, and the crowd that had gathered began to abuse me in the hearti-

dozen swore they would report me to the commissioners. The excitement rose so high that had been obtained, but of its appear-ance while alive only a very indis-tinct idea was had by people who had never seen one dead. But few bruises. He was in a good humor in the police court, took his fine like a man and said I nate occasion that a real gave him no more than he deserved.

NEW ROUTE TO BOSTON.-Pullman buffet Provincetown, Me. Mr. Pal-mer, then as now taxider-mist for the museum, started Boston via Baltimore and Ohio railroad and without delay for Province-town with two assistants. Upon arriving there he procured twelve barrels of plaster of Paris and used it all up in one day in making at 2:50 p.m. and Baltimore at 3:40 p.m. daily.

Killed in a Prize Fight.

injured Thursday night in a fight with Frank | wishes or intentions. Garrard at Chicago, died at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. His death was the result of concussion of the brain caused by a heavy fall in the sonal trial of both beach and surf, you may delast round of the fight. Shortly after midnight the police arrested "Reddy" Gallagher, the referee of the fight, and Paddy Carroll and Jack McInerny, the seconds. Brennan was

plaster molds of the whale in sections. One assistant was kept busy fetching water and the other mixing plaster while Mr. Palmer made of the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society. His headquarters will be in Chicago.

ART OF SURF BATHING.

Scientific Sea-Dips and How to Take Them.

UNDER-TOW AND SEA-POOSE.

Vagaries of Old Ocean-Gymnastics of the Shore-The Way to Take a Header and the Way to Play the Gallant to Fair Femininity in the Rough-Rolling Wave.

UFFIELD OSBORNE, in an article in the July Scribner, gives some interesting and valuable information about surrespectively. First he makes mention of two menaces. Doubtless we have all and valuable information about surf heard a great deal about "under-tow," he says, as though it were some mysterious force working from the recesses of a treacherous ocean to draw unwary bathers to their doom. As a matter of fact its presence is obviously natural and the explanation of it more than simple. As each wave rolls in and breaks upon the beach the volume of water which it carries does not colors, so that subsequently he may be able to remain there and sink into the sand; it flows back again, and as the succeeding wave breaks over it the receding one forms an under current flowing ontward with strength proportionate to the body of water contained in each breaker, and, again, proportionate in a great measure to the depths of the ditch. Where this latter is an appreciable depression it can be who take an interest in collecting anything readily seen that the water of receding waves will flow into it with similar effect to that of water going over a fall, and that a person standing near is very likely to be drawn over with it, and thus, if the ditch is deep enough, carried out of his depth. This is all there is to the much-talked-of "under-tow" and the numerous accidents laid to its account.

THE DANGEROUS "SEA-POOSE." It may be well to speak here of another



"TWENTY DEGREES OFF THE HORIZONTAL." do not recall ever seeing the name by which it is known in print, and, as the word is ignored by Webster, I shall invent my own spelling and reach it there is nothing to do but bend your on different parts of the coast, but the true significance of it is briefly this: There will sometimes come, at every bathing ground. days when the ocean seems to loose its head and to act in a very capricious way. On such occasions it often happens that the beach is cut away at some one point, presumably where the sand happens to be softer and less capable of resisting the action of the water. There will then be found a little bay indenting the shore. waves rolling into such a cove are deflected point of junction, form a sort of double "un-der-tow," which will, if the conditions that cause it continue, cut out along its course a depression or trench of varying depth and length. It can be readily understood that such a trench tends to strengthen the current that acting upon each other, occasion what might be called an artificial "under-tow," which is sometimes strong enough to carry an unwary bather some distance out in a fashion that will cause him either to be glad he is, or to wish he were, within the rectangle of the life lines.

THE RIGHT WAY TO BATHE. We shall assume, in the first place, that you are able to swim, and further, that you are not experience it will be still better for you to dive minded to follow the inglorious, yet really dangerous example of those who wait for a calm interval, and then, rushing through the meet it. Then, if you are where you should dive under the green wall of water that rises up in front. Dive just as you would from a low shore, only not quite so much downwardsay at an angle of twenty degrees off



HOW TO HOLD YOUR PARTNER (FIRST METHOD) the horizontal, your object being to slip under the incoming volume of water, to get somewhat into the "under tow," and yet to run no rish of running afoul of the bottom. The heavier the wave, the deeper will be the water in which you stand, and the deeper you can and should dive.

SURF PLAY. There is a rather amusing way of playing with the surf on days when it is fairly high, but thin and without much force. Instead of diving as the breaker commences to comb. throw yourself over backward and allow your feet to be carried up into the crest. Provided you have judged its strength accurately and given yourself just enough back somersault impetus, you will be turned completely over in the wave, and strike with it and upon your feet: only be careful in picking out your plaything and don't select one that will pound



UP GOES MISS MERMAID. Billy Brennan, the pugilist, who was seriously the number of somersaults according to your

Now, it is more than possible that, being a

referee of the fight, and Paddy Carroll and Jack McInerny, the seconds. Brennan was about twenty-one years old and was to have left Thursday night for Buffalo to get ready for a fight with Jack Hanly.

The Ray. Dr. H. C. Mable of Minneapolis has When the water in the ditch is more than breast deep; or

When there is any irregularity of the beach heads and bodies swirled around, over, under and against each other. Those closer inshore were hurled upon the beach, but the chain A Poposition to Do Away With the held together long enough to drag the others into a place of safety. Though there were no casualties of any consequence I am very cer-tain that each link of that chain will not soon

forget the experience and will appreciate the truth of my last statement. And now let me try to temper all this by saying that the dangers of surf bathing are, in reality, much less than those that beset stillwater swimming, where one is usually out of his depth and with very little chance of escape in case of cramp or exhaustion. Only make friends with the ocean, learn its ways, study its moods a little and humor it, while you keep careful watch against any sudden ebullition of

DR. COUES AND JOHN TRUST. Utterances of the Washington Scientist and the Alexandria Occultist.

Several times in reading the sayings of the

To the Editor of THE EVENING STAR:

You may also find it wise to observe the fol-Washington scientist, Dr. Coues, I have been amazed at their identity with the utterances of John Trust, the Alexandria occultist, whose Never take a woman outside the life lines and confessions I had occasion to translate and never promise her, either expressly or by implication, that you will not let her hair get publish some twenty years ago. The Alexanwet. Above all, impress it upon her that she dria magician saw then, as Dr. Coues does now. must do exactly as you say, that a moment's hesitation due to timidity or lack of confidence, the spiritual double which makes part of every human being. Dr. Coues in THE STAR of last or, worse than all, anything like panic or an atempt to break from you and escape by flight. Saturday, in explanation of his phrase "a phanlikely to precipitate a disaster which, vutasm of the living," says: "This may take a easant and humiliating when met alone, is number of shapes. In some cases it assumes And now, having read your lecture on the the appearance of a face or of a hand, in others

duty of obedience, &c., lead on. Of course, if the water deepens gradually and the surf is of an entire body." John Trust, in his confession, thus describes how he saw the phantasm of his living sister at their first meeting: "Merely of feature there was nothing, though raven tresses curtained a glorious brow and a complexion, tinted at the There are several good ways of holding a south, grew into radiance beneath eves that were black as night and glowing as its stars, woman in the surf, but the best and safest in but upon all, and above all, there grew a every emergency is that shown in the cut. You spirituality, as if a shadowy face were blended thus stand with your left and her right side with the real one, and the mere material toward the ocean, and as the waves rise be-fore you your companion should, at the word, beauty melted in the deeper loveliness that overshadowed it. Words are vain to describe spring from the sand while at the same mothat deeper beauty-the canvass and the chisel ent you swing her around with all your force can only tell how little of earth there was in and throw her backward into the advanced

her to copy." breaker. You will observe that your own Dr. Coues depicts also this phantasm of the living when it is departing from its "friend and

the left foot about 12 inches advanced and associate of clay" as follows: your body and shoulders thrown forward, so as to obtain the best brace against the shock of mere hallucination, should present an appearthe water. The question of preserving your ance nearly, if not exactly, like that of the natequilibrium is largely one of proper balancing, especially when, as is often the case, you are ural physical individual. I have several times in my life beheld such a phantom, which only carried from your footbold and born some differs, so far as I can see, from the reality in yards toward the shore. Your companion's that it does not consist of such material parweight and impetus, as well as the position in ticles as those composing our physical bodies. which she strikes the wave-that is, directly Nevertheless, not only the attitudes but the in front of you all tend to make your anchormovements, actions and gestures of these age more secure, or, in case of losing it, your balance the easier to maintain. The body of figures are the same as would be those of a the wave will, of course, pass completely over

natural body,
"As a matter of fact they ordinarily result
from states of great mental perturbation, with you. The instant it has so passed and your head emerges, clear your eyes, regain your the cause of which perturbation the individual position (you will practically drop into it to whom the phantom appears is in some way again), and if carried shoreward press out to connected, as, for example, intense solicitude the proper point so as to be ready for the next. for a friend or relative supposed to be in great danger. The most startling cases are those which occur at or about, a little before or a Should an exceptionally heavy sea roll in little after, the death of the phytical body of endeavor to push forward to meet it as if you him or her who thus projects the phantasm. A were alone, being very careful, however, not to majority of the best authenticated cases have get out of depth. Flight is almost always disoccurred in connection with and at about the astrous. If the sea strikes before you can time of the death of the individual."

It was John Trust's fortune to see with mortal eyes the phantasm which Dr. Coues describes. He thus narrates what his eves beheld at his sister's death. He was on the Potomac in a boat escaping from the consequences of a murder which he had committed on July 5,1821, near what is now Fort Runyan, and when passing off Alexandria he saw in the old town, he says, "as it were, the image of an idea as a representation, external to the body, of a thought, a wish, a hope, a fear," just as Dr. Coues now indicates to be possible. This is an extract from Trust's confession of what he

"As I gaze 1 memories kindled in my heart; the town seemed as glass before me. Old memories and young hopes trooped along its the place of worship of the New streets clad in the garments that mortal art clothes angels in. Regrets were among them, standing still, with faces pale, yet glorious, wistfully looking back—and sorrows cand in somber shadows so gilded by the bright moon that, at first glance, my eye passed them by unnoticed. The stones of the street ways like gems, and every wall was of crystal-as transparent to my vision as the circling air. There ay sleep on young faces, and from their tiny dreams a halo went up toward the skies, while from coarser thoughts dark shades fell earthward, nor were hindered by the earth, but penetrated still-downward. "Amid it all one scene fixed my gaze upon itand tonight if I close my lids-this convent

saw my sister; she was at repose upon a couch, clothed in white, just as I had left her. The dimmed lamp cast no shadow, for an amazing glory filled the room in which she lay. All her attendants had retired, but she was not done, for as I looked I saw angels, one on each hand. For awhile she seemed in pain, but soon a sweet expression fixed itself upon her face, and, at the same moment, a wierd light rose from her forehead, taking quickly the form of a dome of strange beauty; as I still gazed her breathing grew laborious, and the lome rising drew out into the exact image of her head, made as it were of pure light, and glowing in transfigured beauty, with an immortal loveliness. It startled me to see a careworn, weary face below and its bright counterpart smiling above; but, while I thought she labored for breath, with yet greater energy the while up-rose the head upon a well-defined neck and shoulders, as if rising from the dying body below, until the whole form stood at full length, with arms uplifted, and its tapering feet resting at their extreme verge upon the lips of the girl, now struggling in death's agony. "Can that be her pure soul issuing from its mortal My thought scarcely framed the question when there was a convulsive sob-the bright soul figure darted upward, attended by its two companions-like a flash of light-the mortal hands fell motionless, the mortal eyes were glazed for evermore.

It will ever be a subject of regret if an occultist like Dr. Coues shall not find means by a train of thought to put himself in communication with John Trust, whose death on a lonely island in the Potomac is recorded in the THE STAR of January 23, 1886.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., July 3, 1890. W.F.C. ROYALIST INTRIGUES IN FRANCE. Efforts to Provoke a Quarrel Between the Duc D'Orleans and His Flancee.

Mrs. Emily Crawford in London Truth. The Comte de Paris' speech, delivered at Sheen house, was an answer to the cry of alarm raised by Le Monde. Le Monde is an old-fashioned, religious paper, royalist as it can be, and for doing everything decently and in order I believe it was put on to say what it did by an intimate friend of the Comte de Paris. What did it say? you may ask. That young and turbulent and intriguing royalist were egging on the Duc d'Oleans to separate from his father and set up as an independent pretender; that they were trying to de-Christianize him, to plunge him into dissipation and to get him to break off his engagement with the Princess

What Le Monde said was perfectly true. The noblemen in question are very intriguing, fussy, greedy of lucre and some of them have lives of rather funny pedigrees. Three of them were partisans of Gen. Boulanger while his boom lasted. Two of the impulsive ones, the Duc d'Uzes and the Duc de Luynes, are thoroughly honest and have no settled plan of campaign, but think the Comte de Paris too correct in his methods. The others are what Le Monde says—intriguers. Their idea was to obtain the czar's only daughter for their young pretender, and for him meanwhile to amuse himself with young married women.

It is notorious that a charmer of very high quite a cabal against the Princess Marguerite, who, the caballers complained, profitted too much by the due being in prison to parade her engagement, which the Comte de Paris never officially announced until the other devices the profit of the price of the Picasis of the Pica officially announced until the other day in answering Le Monde.

The Princess Marguerite has her mother's is not material, but the bathing master and one other saw the trouble, dashed in and, reaching the drowning man, were able to keep his head above water, but, what with this head above water, but, what with this head above water, but, what with this make fighting the waves, they did not seem to make the rinder of the prince de Join
Steamers Leave 6th street wharf at 5 p.m. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday. Further information Telephone Call 94. Lands at Colonial Beach fighting the waves, they did not seem to make the prince de Joina twig of an elm tree, where a fly-catcher had

Wedding Present Practice.

"I see in THE STAR that Eva - and Mr. Blank are to be married. Of course we will have an invitation to the wedding," said a Washington lady to her better half.

Well, we can hardly afford to go," was the reply. "Why not?"

"It is too expensive a business, this attending weddings nowadays. You might as well appear at the house without a wedding garment as without a wedding present. Some of our ministers occasionally cry out against expensive funerals. I wish some one would preach a crusade against expensive weddings. The preachers won't, though. They know on what side their bread is buttered, and most of them would turn up their noses if the wedding fee was not a \$20 bill at least from a department clerk or a \$500 check from a half millionaire's son.

"If you attend a wedding these days you are xpected to bestow a wedding gift on the bride all means. There is a fashion in these things and you must give, not according to your inclination, or even according to your means, but a la mode of the circle in which you move. If you have a daughter out of long clothes she is asked to be a bridesmaid, and you can no more efuse to let her be one than you can to dine at the White House. The etiquette of society strictly forbids it. Then, unhappy man, you are in for it, and no mistake. Your daughter must pay heavily for the honor and must, of course, give a splendid present on her own acof yourself and wife must be proportionately increased. You are supposed to be the free citi zen of a free country, in which no one can tax you save the representative you yourself have helped elect, and here a lot of people, who are just as often as not almost complete strangers o you personally, can walk into your house, or rather drag you into theirs, and without your having the power to resist or call out, mulct you to the extent of a month's house

"These are some of the pains and penalties which you have to pay for being a recognized member of society. But even when you have made up your mind, or it has been made up or you by your more lavish better half, to give a handsome present to the lovely creature who is taking advantage of her position to get all she can out of her friends and acquaintances the question still remains what to give. Your present must be a nice and a costly one of course. When you go to the reception it is just possible that the lovely creature who has fined you so heavily will have scarce time to recognize your existence. Anybody decently equainted with the annals of religious persecution is aware that it was no uncommon thing in the ages of faith for house to be set against house and family against family and for even wives to denounce their husbands for refusing to sacrifice to the predominant belief. It is just the same now. It is invariably the wife of one's bosom that turns against one in this mat-ter of wedding presents. What can't be cured must be endured, and we have no expectation of seeing these enforced benevolences abolished. But what can't be cured can sometimes be mended. Why can't we have a mixed house and poll tax and do away in this matter of wedding presents?"

## Von Moltke's Valuable Find. WIESBADEN, GERMANY, June 15. Correspondence of THE EVENING STAR. According to the Vossische Zeitung (Voss's

Gazette) of Berlin it becomes quite accidentally known that Count Moltke once rendered a very important service to oriental literature while in the midst of the dangers and turmoil of war. During his career as an officer in the Turkish army he participated in 1838 in storming the fortified town of Dschesiren ibn Omar in Kurdistan, and in the course of it came upon a wide and high cavern or grotto about 20 or 30 feet high, whose equipments showed that it had been used for religious purposes. It was One of the Turkish soltians of the vicinity. diers belonging to Moltke's command got hold of a large codex in the cave, which Moltke obtained from him for the purpose of turning it over to the Royal Library at Berlin. The man-uscript proved to be one of considerable value, and is said by Prof. Petermann to be one of the treasures of the Royal Library. It contains the entire New Testament of the Nestorians in Nestorian characters, and is valued very highly, not only because Nestorian codices are very rare in Europe, but even more so because they are scarce even among the Nestorians. The manuscript, according to the date in it, was finished in 1591 A.D. Moitke also supplied the Royal Library at Berlin with another manuscript obtained by him at the cell passes only to be replaced by the same image which will shine in my eyes forever. I same place, consisting of church lessons from the four Gospels, written partly in Syriac, partly in Arabic and partly in Arabic written with Syriac letters. Both books are in folio. Moltke's written statement, made in 1840, of how he came across the manuscripts is filed among the records of the Royal Library. S.

> The First Lake Steam Boat. The following interesting extracts are from Van Cleve's unpublished history of lake pavigation, the property of the Buffalo Historical Society:

"In the autumn of 1815 certain parties obtained a grant for the privilege of navigating Lake Ontario from the executors of Robert Fulton and others, who held the exclusive right to navigate the waters of the state of New York by boats propelled by steam. It was stipulated that but one boat should be employed on any one route without the consent of the grantors.

"Under this grant the steam boat Optario was built at Sackett's Harbor in 1816. She was 110 feet long, 24 feet beam and 81/2 feet depth of hold, measuring about 240 tous. She had a low pressure beam engine of 4 feet stroke, with a 34-inch cylinder. She was rigged as a foreand-aft schooner and was the first steam boat ever launched on waters subject to heavy seas. Her first trip was made in 1817, at which time she was commanded by Capt. Francis Mallaby of the United States navy.

THE STEAM BOAT CAROLINE. "During the patriot war in 1837 the steam boat Caroline was running between Buffalo and Schlosser Landing, on the American side, a few miles above Niagara Falls. The Caroline was built in New York in 1824 by Cornelius Vanderbut, who sold her to parties who took her to North Carolina, where she navigated Albemarle sound. Subsequently she returned to New York. About 1834 she was taken through the Erie canal to Lake Ontario, where she plied between Ogdensburg and Prescott. She finally went to Lake Erie through the Welland canal. On the night of December 29, 1837, while lying at Schlosser she was seized by the

A Big Gunpowder Depot. New Jersey Letter in Detroit Tribune.

English, set on fire and sent over the falls."

Our government is simply providently taking advantage of favorable conditions to secure and store such quantities (of niter, to be used in making gunpowder) as will render us independent of any exigency possible for human care to forestall (like a blockade of our ports). Nine million pounds have already been pur- FOR COAN, YOCOMICO, NOMINI AND CURRIchased at prices ranging from 12 to 8 cents per pound, and each year hereafter other millions of pounds will be added to the tremendous quantity already in hand. In the latter of the seventies the wisdom of

provision for some such great powder and niter reserve became so patent to the authori-ties at Washington that it was decided one should be established at or near the Atlantic seaboard. A site, 700 feet above the sea level was at last selected in the elevated Picatinny valley lying in the Appalachian mountain chain in northeastern New Jersey. One cannot but at the same time reflect that any foreign enemy could enter New York harbor, practically unopposed, and by rapid use of the railway, or even by forced march, possess, fortify and defend for his own use this gigan-

Tricks of the Birds. From the Boston Transcript.

his head above water, but, what with this and fighting the waves, they did not seem to make an inch shoreward. There were not many on the beach at the time and only four or five men who could be of any use. A chain of hands was promptly formed, but it was not long enough to bring the inside man into water less than waist deep, and the "undertow," pouring into the big ditch, sucked with all its might. So they swung backward and forward, now gaining, backward and forward, now gaining, the bathing master and those nearest him, being out of depth, were fast becoming exclusive the bathing master and those nearest him, being out of depth, were fast becoming exclusive the bathing master and those nearest him, being out of depth, were fast becoming exclusive the bathing master and those nearest him, being out of depth, were fast becoming exclusive the bathing master and those nearest him, being out of depth, were fast becoming exclusive the bathing master and those nearest him, being out of depth, were fast becoming exclusive the bathing master and those nearest him, being out of depth, were fast becoming exclusive the bathing master and those nearest him, being out of depth, were fast becoming exclusive the bathing master and those nearest him, being out of depth, were fast becoming exclusive the bathing master and those nearest him, being out of depth, were fast becoming exclusive the bathing master and those nearest him, being out of depth, were fast becoming exclusive the family and the little dots took their rations with great containt the little dots took their rations with dissociation. But he has the family incapacity to get out of his small circle. The D'Orleans have friends, but he himself one time the family and she with all its might be and the little dots took their rations with the little dots took their rations at the little dots took their rations with the little dots took their ration

RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.
Schedule in effect June 22, 1800.
Leave Washington from station corner of New Jersey avenue and Catreet.
For Chicago and Northwest, Vestibuled Limited express daily 11:30 a.m. express 9:30 p.m.
For Chicago and Li 30 p.m.
For Chicago and Cleveland, express daily 9:30 a.m. and 8:40 p.m.
For Pittsburg and Cleveland, express daily 9:30 a.m.
For Lexington and points in the Shenandoah Valler, 11:30 a.m.

m. and 8.40 p.m.
For Lexinston and points in the Shenandoah Valler, II 30 a.m.
For Lexinston and points in the Shenandoah Valler, II 30 a.m.
For Winchester and way stations, 15:30 p.m.
For Euray, 13:30 and 18:40 p.m.
For Euray, 13:30 and 18:40 p.m.
For Baltimore, week days, 4:05, 5:00, 6:35, 7:20, 7:30 as:50, 45 minutes), 8:30, 9:30 (11:00, 12:00, 45 minutes), 8:30, 9:30 (11:00, 12:00, 45 minutes), 3:25, 4:20, 4:30, 4:32; 4:50, 45 minutes), 5:30, 6:00, 6:15, 6:20, 7:10, 5:30, 8:35, 4:50, 45 minutes), 5:30, 6:00, 6:15, 6:20, 7:10, 5:30, 8:35, 4:30, 9:50, 10:30 and 11:30 p.m. sundays, 4:05, 7:20, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30 a.m., (12:00, 45 minutes), 1:00, 11:30 p.m.
For Way Stations between Washinston and Baltimore, 5:00, 6:35, 8:30 a.m., 12:10, 3:25, 4:32, 6:20, 11:30 p.m.
For Way Stations between Washinston and Baltimore, 5:00, 6:35, 8:30 a.m., 12:10, 3:25, 4:32, 6:20, 11:30 p.m.
Trains seave Baltimore for Washinston, week days, 5:30, 6:20, 4:00, 4:15, 5:00, 6:20, 7:20, 8:30, 8:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:20, and 10:35 a.m.; 12:30, 12:10, 2:10, 2:30, 2:50, 4:00, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:20, 7:00, 7:30, 8:20, 8:30, 9:00, 10:10, 10:20 and 11:00 p.m.
For Annapolis, 6:35 a.m.; 12:30, 10:10 p.m.
For Annapolis, 6:35 a.m., 12:00, 3:30 p.m.
For Annapolis, 6:35 a.m., 12:00, 3:30 p.m.
For Stations on the Metropolitan Branch, 46:30, p.m.
For Stations on the Metropolitan Branch, 46:30, a.m., 4:30 p.m.
For Rockville and Way Stations, 4:35 p.m.
For Gaithersbury and intermediate points, 49:00, 410:00, 411:00 p.m.
For Boyd's and intermediate stations, 7:00 p.m.
For Hoyd's and intermediate stations, 7:00 p.m.
For Hoyd's and II:30 p.m.
For Rockvi

III. daily.
NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA DIVISION. For New York, Trenton, Newsrk, N.J., and Elizabeth, N.J., 4.05, 18.00, 10.00, 12.00 f.m., 22.50, 4.50 and 10.30 p.m. Buffet Farlor Cars on all day trains, bleeping Car on the 10.30 p. m. open day trains. Sleeping Car on the 10:30 p. m. open at 0:00 p.m.
For Philadelphia, 4:05, 48:00, 10:00, 12:00 noon. 2:50, 4:50, 6:15 and 10:30 p.m.
For Newark, Del, Wilmington and Chester, 4:05, 18:00 a.m., 12:00 noon, 2:50, 4:50, 6:15, and 10:30 p.m.
For intermediate points between Baltimore and Philadelphia, 15:00 and 37:20 a.m., 12:50, 4:30 p.m. p.m. Trains leave New York for Washington, \*9:00, \*11:30 s.m., \*2:00, \*3:20, \*5:00 p.m. and \*12:15 night.
Trains leave Philadelphia for Washington, 4:24.
8:15, 10:15, 11:35 a.m., 11:40, 4:51, 5:55 \*8:15, \*9:15, \*11:35 a.m., \*11:40, \*4:51, \*5:55.

7:32 p.m.

For Boston \*2:50 p.m., with Pullman Buffet Sleeping car running through to Boston without change via Poughkeepsie Bridge, landing passengers in B. & M. station at Boston.

For Atlantic City, 4:05 a.m. and 12 noon.

10:30 p.m. Sundays, 4:05 a.m. and 12 noon.

FOR BAY RIDGE,
Week days, 9:15 a.m., 1:30, 4:30 p.m. Sundays,
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8:90, 9:90 p.m.
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For Eric, Canandairua and Rochester daily: for Buffaio and Magara daily, except Saturday, 10:00 p.m.,
with Sleeping Car Washington to Rochester.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven and Elmins, at 10:50a
m. daily, except Sunday,

For Williamsport daily, 3:30 p.m. FOR PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND THE EAST,

OR PHILADELPHIA, NEW FORKASE 1 10 23 4 5, 7 20, 9 90, 11 :00 and 11 :00 p.m. on sunday, 9 00, 11 :40 a.m., 2 10, 3 4 5, 4 20, 10 :00 and 11 :20 p.m. on sunday, 9 00, 11 :40 a.m., 2 :10, 3 :15, 4 :20, 10 :00 and 11 :20 p.m. Limited Express of Fullman Parior Cars. 9 :40 a.m. daily, except Sunday. For New York only Limited Express with Duning Car 5 :00 p. m. daily.

Nork only Limited Extress with Dining Car 5:00 p.
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Fast express 8:10 a.m. week days and 4:00 p.m. daily.
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Jersey City with boats of Brooklyn Amex, affording
direct transfer to Fulton street, avoiding double
ferriage across New York city.
For Atlantic City, 11:40 a.m. week days, 11:20 p.m.
daily.

ferriage across New York city.

For Athantic City, 11:40 a.m. week days, 11:20 p.m. daily.

For Baltimore, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00, 10:50, 11:00 and 11:40 a.m., 12:05, 2:10, 3:15, 3:30, 4:00, 4:20, 4:30, 5:00, 5:40, 6:00, 7:40, 10:00 and 11:20 p.m. on Sunday 9:00, 9:05, 10:50, 11:40 a.m., 2:10, 3:15, 3:30, 4:00, 4:20, 4:20, 4:30, 5:00, 5:40, 6:00, 7:40, 10:00 and 11:20 p.m. on Sunday 9:00, 9:05, 5:00, 5:40, 6:00, 7:40, 10:00 and 41:20 p.m. daily, except Sunday.

For Fope's Creek Line, 7:20 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. daily, except Sunday.

Sundays, 4:20 p.m. washing sundays, 4:20 p.m. daily, except Sunday. Sundays, 4:20 p.m. washington Southern Ralliwax.

IN EFFECT MAY 11: 1890.

For Alexandria, 4:30, 6:35, 7:45, 8:40, 9:45, 10:57 a.m., 12:04 noon, 2:05, 3:30, 4:25, 4:55, 6:01, 8:02, 10:95 and 12:30 p.m. on Sunday at 4:30, 7:45, 9:45, 10:57 a.m., 2:30, 6:01, 8:02 and 10:05 p.m.

Accommodation for Quantico, 7:45 a.m. and 4:55 p.m. week days, 7:45 a.m. Sundays.

For Richmond and the south, 4:30 and 10:57 a.m. daily. Accommodation, 4:55 p.m. week days, 7:45 a.m. Sundays.

Trains leave Alexandria for Washington, 6:05, 7:05, 8:00, 9:10, 10:15, 11:07 a.m., 12:00, 5:40, 7:05, 5:00, 5:10, 6:05, 7:05, 9:20 10:37 and 11:08 p.m. on Sunday at 9:10a ad 11:07 a.m., 2:200, 5:40, 7:05, 7:29, 9:20 and 10:37 p.m.

Tickets and information at the office, northeast corner 13th st. and Federack are the federack of baggage to destination from hotels and residences. ChAS, E. FUGH, J. J. S. WOOD, General Manager. [my12] General Passenger Agent.

CHASE E FUGH.

General Manager. [my12] General Passenger Agent.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD CO.
Schedule in effect MAY 11, 1890.

8:50 a.m.—East Tennessee Mail, daily for Warrenton, Gordonsville, Chariottesville, Lynchburg and Stations between Alexandras and Lynchburg, Roanoke, Atlanta, Bristol, Knoxville, Chattaneoga and Memphis. Pullman Sleeper Washington to Rome, Ga.
11:24 a.m.—Fast Mail daily for Culpejer, Charlottesville, Stations Chesspeake and Ohio Route, Lynchburg, Rocky Mount, Danville and Stations between Lynchburg and Danville, Greensboro', Raicigh, Asheville, Charlotte, Columbia, Augusta, Atlanta, Birmingham, Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and California. Pullman Sleepers Rainata to New Orleans, Pullman Sleepers Washington to Cincinnati via C. and O. Route.

3:40 p.m.—Daily, except Sunday, for Manassas, Brasaburg and intermediate stations.

4:35 p.m.—Daily via Lynchburg, Bristol and Chattanooga. Pullman Vestibule Sheepers Washington to Memphis, connecting thence for all Arkansas points.

11:40 p.m.—Western Express daily for Manassas, Charlottesville. Staunton, Louisville, Cincinnati, Pullman Vestibule Train Washington to Cincinnati, Pullman Vestibule Train Washington to Cincinnati, Pullman Pacific Railway, and Pullman Sleeper Mashington to New Orleans, Texas and California. Pullman Vestibule Car Washington to New Orleans via Atlanta and Montgomery. Putliman Sleeper Washington to Augusta via Danville and Charlotte.

Trains on Washington and Ohio division leave Washington 9:00 a.m. daily; 1:55 p.m. daily except Sunday and 4:45 p.m. daily; arrive Round Hill 11:30 a.m., 4:25 p.m. and 7:20 p.m., returning leave knound Hill 6:00 a.m. and 5:05 p.m. daily; arrive Round Hill 11:30 a.m., and 7:10 p.m.; via East Tennessee, Bristol and Lynchburg arrive in Washington 6:53 a.m. and 7:10 p.m., via East Tennessee, Bristol and Lynchburg arrive in Washington 6:53 a.m. and 7:10 p.m. and 6:53 a.m. Strasburg local at 10:47 a.m.

Tickets, sleeping car reservation and Information furnished and basyage checked at offic

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